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临床医学

25羟维生素D水平与冠状动脉钙化的关系

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摘要：

目的：探讨不同25羟维生素D［25(OH)D］水平的人群冠状动脉钙化积分的差异，阐明25(OH)D与冠状动脉钙化的关系。方法：选取184名体检人群作为研究对象，进行多层螺旋CT冠状动脉钙化积分检查和血25(OH)D检测，比较25(OH)D正常组(≥15 μg?L-1)和25(OH)D不足组（＜15 μg?L-1)间冠状动脉钙化积分的差异,并对25(OH)D水平与冠状动
脉钙化积分进行相关性分析。结果：25(OH)D正常组120名，平均冠状动脉钙化积分为43.9±91.7，其中冠状动脉钙化积分为0分者55例，占45.8%；25(OH)D不足组64例，平均冠状动脉钙化积分为200.0±113.5，其中冠状动脉钙化积分为0分者21例，占32.8%；25(OH)D正常组平均冠状动脉钙化积分低于25(OH)D不足组，钙化积分为0分者比例也高于25(OH)D不足组,两组比较差异有统计学意义（P<0.05）。25(OH)D水平与冠状动脉钙化积分存在负相关（r=－0.147，P<0.05）。结论：25(OH)D水平与冠状动脉钙化积分呈负相关，25(OH)D不足会促进冠状动脉钙化。

关键词： 25羟维生素D；冠状动脉；钙化

Relationship between 25(OH)D level and coronary artery calcification

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate the coronary artery calcium scores of subjects with different 25(OH)D levels and to clarify the relationship between 25(OH)D level and coronary artery calcification.Methods A total of 184 subjects were
evaluated by multi-slice spiral CT coronary artery calcium imaging and 25(OH)D levels testing.The subjects were divided into two groups according to 25(OH)D level: 25(OH)D deficient group(＜15 μg?L-1) and 25(OH)D normal group≥(15 μg?L-1). The average coronary artery calcium scores of the two groups were compared and the relationship between coronary artery calcium scores and 25(OH)D levels of all 184 subjects was analyzed.
Results There were 120 subjects in normal group, whose average coronary artery calcium score was 43.9±91.7, and 55 subjects out of the group (45.8%) scored zero.The 25(OH)D deficient group had 64 subjects, whose
average coronary artery calcium score was 200.0±113.5, and 21 out of the group (32.8%) scored zero.The average coronary artery calcium score in normal group was much lower than that in deficient group, and the number of zero-score subjects in normal group was also more than that in deficient group; the differences between two groups were statistically significant(P<0.05).There was negative relationship between coronary artery calcium scores and 25(OH)D levels (r=—0.147, P<0.05).Conclusion The 25(OH)D level is negatively correl
ated to coronary artery calcium score.The deficiency of 25(OH)D can cause coronary artery calcification.

Keywords: 25-hydroxyvitamin D coronary artery calcification

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